

Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

Number 51 September 1988

A Proposal for a Map of Brittany by Joseph Nicolas Delisle

Documents concerning the planning and costs of map production in Europe in the eighteenth century are few and scattered, often located in provincial archives under unlikely classifications or published in journals not normally consulted by the historian of cartography. Yet when brought to light, each adds to the complex jigsaw of how maps were made, published, and financed in the century which saw the rapid spread of “scientific” mapmaking using astronomic observations and triangulation. The Newberry Library has recently acquired a small French manuscript entitled *Memoire de la depense pour la carte de Bretagne*: it concerns the plans for and costs of a detailed mapping of the province of Brittany. Initially thought to be in the hand of the French cartographer Guillaume Delisle (1672–1726), subsequent research shows it is by his brother, Joseph Nicolas Delisle (1688–1768), astronomer and founding member of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

Joseph Nicolas Delisle’s early love of astronomy and penchant for detail is apparent in the opening sentence of his manuscript autobiography: “I was born the 4th of April 1688 at 6:30 in the morning in a place in Paris whose latitude is $48^{\circ} 50' 50''$.”¹ He was the ninth of twelve children born to Claude Delisle, the historian and geographer. Though he studied design and mapmaking, his real love was astronomy, a passion born when he witnessed a total eclipse of the sun at age 19. He set up a small observatory in the cupola of the Luxembourg Palace



A surveying party, frontispiece to *L'Art de lever les plans*, by M. Dupain de Montesson (Paris, 1763).

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is \$8.00 for U.S. and North America; \$10.00 other. Back issues (as available) \$2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the Editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. ISSN 0196-0881 Editor, James R. Akerman

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, David Buisseret

where he observed further eclipses for the amusement and edification of the resident nobility, for whom he also prepared horoscopes, a lucrative work but one which he felt “prostituted astronomy.”²

Delisle’s life was changed in 1717 when he met Peter the Great of Russia, then making his grand tour of European capitals. The Czar was so impressed by the young Delisle that he later invited him to St. Petersburg to start a school of astronomy. Then began a long period of negotiations (1721–1725) over salary, pensions, and travelling expenses.³ While Delisle was negotiating with the Russians, the government of Brittany invited him to map their province in 1721. They seemed to want a map made according to astronomical observations in the Cassini tradition. Joseph Nicolas was well acquainted with Jean-Dominique Cassini, having worked with him at the Observatory in Paris. At this time the Cassini family (Jean-Dominique and his son Jacques) had already completed the first phase of the great survey of France by measuring the Paris meridian from Dunkirk to Collioure.

In his memoir, Delisle echoes the methods of the Cassinis in their early proposals for the triangulation of France. He explains that the Brittany map will not be that of a “geographe du cabinet,” that is, an office geographer or map editor. He proposes instead three sorts of operation:

1. astronomical observations of longitude and latitude
2. the measurement of large triangles which would form a geodetic framework for the province
3. the necessary operations for surveying topographic detail.

The memoir therefore offers interesting details of the projected costs of surveying: the equipment, personnel, transportation, and materials necessary.

Delisle promised to undertake the astronomical observations and triangulation himself. He needed two mules and a leather litter to carry the large quadrant required. His other instruments such as pendulum clocks and telescopes would require special boxes; and a small quadrant of a foot and a half would need to be specially made. Delisle, his servant, and a draftsman would each need a horse; the mules, a driver. Another team of three men

would do the detailed surveying. These men would each be given a horse, instruments, and paper. Both groups also required “interpreters or indicators,” men who would change each day as the teams passed from one place to another; they would be provided by local mayors, aldermen, or other public officials. The requirement of a guide suggests that the surveying team anticipated difficulties with local dialects and perhaps even local resistance to their presence.⁴ It also shows a need for personal guidance from one place to another when there are not any maps (a nice irony!)

The expenses for these two teams and their interpreters were broken into salaried expenses and one-time-only expenses, and the survey was anticipated to last three years. Delisle outlined the following budget. [The numbers are in the currency of the Old Regime of *livres*, that is, pounds, parallel to English pounds, although Delisle sometimes uses the word *francs* interchangeably with *livres*.]

The Survey Team

2000 # per man
 700 # feeding and maintenance of each horse
 600 # interpreter/guide
 400 # materials (instruments, paper, etc.)
 300 # each horse
 TOTAL: 4000 # per man × 3 men × 3 years
 = 36,000 *livres*

Delisle’s Team

12,000 # Delisle’s salary
 1000 # draftsman
 1000 # servant
 800 # mule driver
 700 # interpreter
 3500 # feeding of 3 horses and 2 mules
 1000 # materials

TOTAL: 20,000 # per year × 3 years
 = 60,000 *livres*

+ once-only expenses:
 (1500 # instruments)
 (1500 # 2 mules)
 (1000 # 3 horses)

TOTAL: 4000 *livres*

GRAND TOTAL: 100,000 *livres* for three years of surveying.

memoire de la depense pour la carte⁸ de Bretagne.

Dans le premier memoire que j'ay donne j'ay distingue 3 sortes d'operations. 1^o les observations astronomiques des Longitudes et des latitudes. 2^o la mesure des grands triangles qui formeront le chassis de toute la province. et 3^o toutes les operations qu'il faudra faire pour lever le detail. je me charge d'excuter moy mesme ces deux premieres sortes d'operations et d'asujettir aussi moy mesme au chassis forme sur ces operations tout le detail que je ferai lever par des gens dont je repondrai et auxquels je distribuerai et reglerai l'ouvrage. en me servant de 3 personnes pour lever le detail et les envoyant en differens endroits, je juge par l'estendue de la Province et par l'ouvrage que l'on peut faire par jour qu'il faudra 2 ou 3 annes pour lever ce detail, tel que je l'ai promis dans mon memoire. il me faudra a peu pres le mesme tems pour mon travail particulier.

J'estime que la depense des trois personnes que j'enverrai pour lever le detail pourra revenir a mille francs par mois: je ne voudrois pas l'entreprendre a moins si je me chargeois de toute la depense. voici l'employ de cette somme. je donnerai a chacune des 3 personnes que j'enverrai 2000^{fr} d'appointemens par an, outre un bon cheval et son equipage et j'en payerai la nourriture et l'entretien suivant le memoire de depense qu'ils m'en donneront. je les fournirai aussi de tous les instrumens necessaires papier etc. ils auront aussi besoin d'un interprete chacun un indicateur dont ils changeront tous les jours et qu'ils prendront dans les lieux ou ils passeront, suivant les ordres que la province donnera aux maires jurats ou autres officiers de chaque lieu de leur en donner. Je paierai aussi suivant le memoire, que l'on m'en donnera ce que ces indicateurs auront coté, et tout cela suivant la connoissance que j'en ai, et les informations que j'en ay faites peut aller a ce que j'ay dit comme il paroit par ce calcul.

appointemens pour chaque homme	-----	2000 ^{fr}
achat et equipage du cheval	-----	300 ^{fr}
nourriture et entretien du cheval	-----	700 ^{fr}
interprete	-----	600 ^{fr}
instrumens achat et entretien papier faux frais	-----	400 ^{fr}
ce qui fait pour la depense annuelle de chaque homme	-----	3700 ^{fr}

It is interesting to note the relative cost of things here: Delisle's interpreter will be paid slightly more than the surveying team's. Delisle allows himself a significantly larger salary than that paid to the surveyors (this was the same salary he negotiated with the Russians). Likewise, his material expenses are considerably more than the surveyor's. The draftsman receives only half as much as the surveyor and the same amount as Delisle's manservant. Mules cost more than horses and the muleteer only slightly less than the draftsman! Not included in these projected costs are the boats Delisle requested for surveying the coasts of Brittany; he expected them to be provided in each of the coastal towns.

Delisle also projected the cost of publishing the map of Brittany. It was to be in 25 sheets, engraved and printed for the following prices:

Copper and engraving	500 # per sheet
Paper for 4000 copies	400 # per sheet
Printing 4000 copies	240 # per sheet
TOTAL: 1140 # per sheet × 25 sheets	
= 29,500 livres	

While these costs are in line with other documents on publishing prices, the projected run of 4000 copies is surprisingly large. Even in book publication, 3000 copies was unusual.⁵ One of the better documented atlas sales in mid-century shows a subscription of less than 1200 copies for its initial run.⁶ In the last quarter of the century, parallel multi-sheet provincial maps had runs of 250 (Belleyne's *Carte de Guyenne* (1789) in 54 sheets) or 400 (Sequin's *Carte de Bourgogne* (1762) in 15 sheets).⁷ English county maps also ran only to around 300 copies.⁸ One of the difficulties of a run as large as 4000 would be the cost of re-engraving the plates, since this number of copies would be the outside limit a plate could withstand before losing its fine lines.⁹

Thus the government of Brittany faced an expenditure of 128,500 livres for the surveying and publication of their triangulation map. The map, however, was never made. In 1725, Joseph-Nicolas Delisle finally concluded his negotiations with the Russians and left for St. Petersburg at a salary of 1800 rubles per year, plus house and wood for heating. He did not return to Paris until 1747. A map

of Brittany prepared with the accuracy and on the scale desired by the government of the province had to wait until the completion of the Cassinis' *Carte de France* in the 1780's. The present memoir alerts us to the time and expense such detailed surveys demanded.

Mary Pedley

Clements Library

University of Michigan

Notes

1. Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris): Ms. °678, fol. 3.
2. Letter from Delisle to Réaumur, quoted by E. Doublet, *Une famille d'Astronomes et de géographes* (Bordeaux, 1935), p. 6.
3. Delisle's fiscal concerns in these dealings with the Russians are paralleled and even replicated in his *Memoirs* to the province of Brittany. Jean Marchand, "Le départ en mission de l'astronome J.-N. Delisle pour la Russie (1721-1726)," *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* (Oct.-Dec. 1929), pp. 373-396.
4. Josef Konvitz, *Cartography in France*, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), pp. 14, 42. Local peasants occasionally attacked teams working on the Cassini map. Interpreters were employed by the Ordnance Survey in their work in the wilder parts of the British Isles in the nineteenth century. A recent play, *Translations*, concerned just such a surveyor and interpreter in Ireland.
5. Marie Anne Merland, "Tirage et vente de livres à la fin du XVIII siècle, des documents chiffrés," *Revue Française d'histoire du Livre*, vol. 3, no. 5 (1973), pp. 92-94.
6. Mary Pedley, "The Subscription List of the 1757 *Atlas Universel*," *Imago Mundi*, vol. 31 (1979), pp. 66-77.
7. F. de Dainville, *Cartes anciennes de l'Eclise de France* (Paris, 1952), p. 63.
8. J. B. Harley, "The Re-mapping of England, 1750-1900," *Imago Mundi*, vol. 19 (1965), p. 63.
9. Coolie Verner, "Copperplate printing," in David Woodward, *Five Centuries of Map Printing* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1975), p. 72.

Smith Center Announcements

Sanuto Globe Gores

Pictured is an elegant facsimile set of globe gores, originally published ca. 1570 by the Venetian brothers Livio and Giulio Sanuto. As announced in *Mapline* number 49, the facsimile has been published by the Smith Center and the Holzheimer Research and Publication Project. The twenty-four gore reproductions are printed on handmade paper, and are accompanied by a hardbound monograph written and printed by David Woodward. The facsimiles may be ordered from the Smith Center, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. The price is \$395 plus \$5 for postage and handling.

Ninth Nebenzahl Lectures

This year's Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, titled "Rural Images: The Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds," will be held at The Newberry Library 10-12 November 1988. As in the past, an exhibit will accompany the lectures. The exhibit and accompanying catalogue are being prepared by David Buisseret. The speakers are P. D. A. Harvey (University of Durham, England), Sarah Bendall (Emmanuel College, Cambridge), Barry Higman (University of the West Indies, Jamaica), David Buisseret, and Ann M. Graham (Texas State Historical Association). The lectures are free and open to the public, but as space in the lecture halls is limited, anyone interested in attending is asked to make a reservation by contacting Jim Akerman. Please phone 312/943-9090, extension 472, or write the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.



Transatlantic Encounters Program

This past summer's Transatlantic Encounters program, "New Systems in Thought and Action in France and America, 1400-1700," ended July 1. During their four-week stay at the Newberry, 30 participants, college and university professors of history, English, foreign languages, anthropology, art, and religion attended morning and evening lectures and afternoon workshops while preparing curriculum research projects. Faculty included Robert Knecht, Cornelius Jaenen, David Buisseret, Olive Dickason, William Beik, Maureen O'Meara, Roger Schlesinger, Denys Delage, Marvin Lunenfeld, and Carl Ekberg. The institute coordinator was Tina Reithmaier.

The Newberry Library will sponsor another session of the Transatlantic Encounters program—a comprehensive institute program heralding the Columbian Quincentennial—during the summer of 1989. These summer institutes, funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, are designed to offer faculty members an intensive four-week exposure to recent scholarship and interdisciplinary methods for the study of the Euro-American encounter of early modern times. The 1989 institute, entitled "New Systems of Thought and Action in England and America, 1400-1700," will take the same shape as the previous institutes. Over the four weeks of the institute faculty and 30 selected participants will focus on three sub-topics: England on the Eve of Expansion, The Cultures of Northeastern America, and Mutual Images. Lectures and workshops are planned by scholars Robert Berkhofer, David Buisseret, Mark Kishlansky, and Dean Snow.

Fellowships will also be offered by the Newberry for the academic years 1988-1989 and 1989-1990 for scholars working on topics related to the Transatlantic exchange of ideas, products, and peoples in the period 1450-1650.

Applications are invited from full-time faculty in the humanities and social sciences for enrollment in the 1989 Summer Institute. The application deadline for the Summer Institute is 1 March 1989. The fellowship application deadlines are 15 October 1988 and 1 March 1989. For further information

contact Tina M. Reithmaier, Institute Coordinator, Transatlantic Encounters Program, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610, 312/943-9090.

Smith Center Fellows

Harry Kelsey, Chief Curator of History at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History began a three-month fellowship in August. Dr. Kelsey, who has received two previous Smith Center fellowships, is working this time on a detailed reconstruction of the *padrón general*. This map or group of maps was once housed and maintained at the Casa de Contratación, the central repository in Spain for information gathered about the New World during the sixteenth century. No known copy of this map corpus survives, but several maps believed to be based on it offer clues to its nature and content. Having already completed preliminary study of these maps and facsimiles of them, Dr. Kelsey will use his time at the Newberry to gather and analyze literary references to the *padrón*.

Newberry Acquisitions

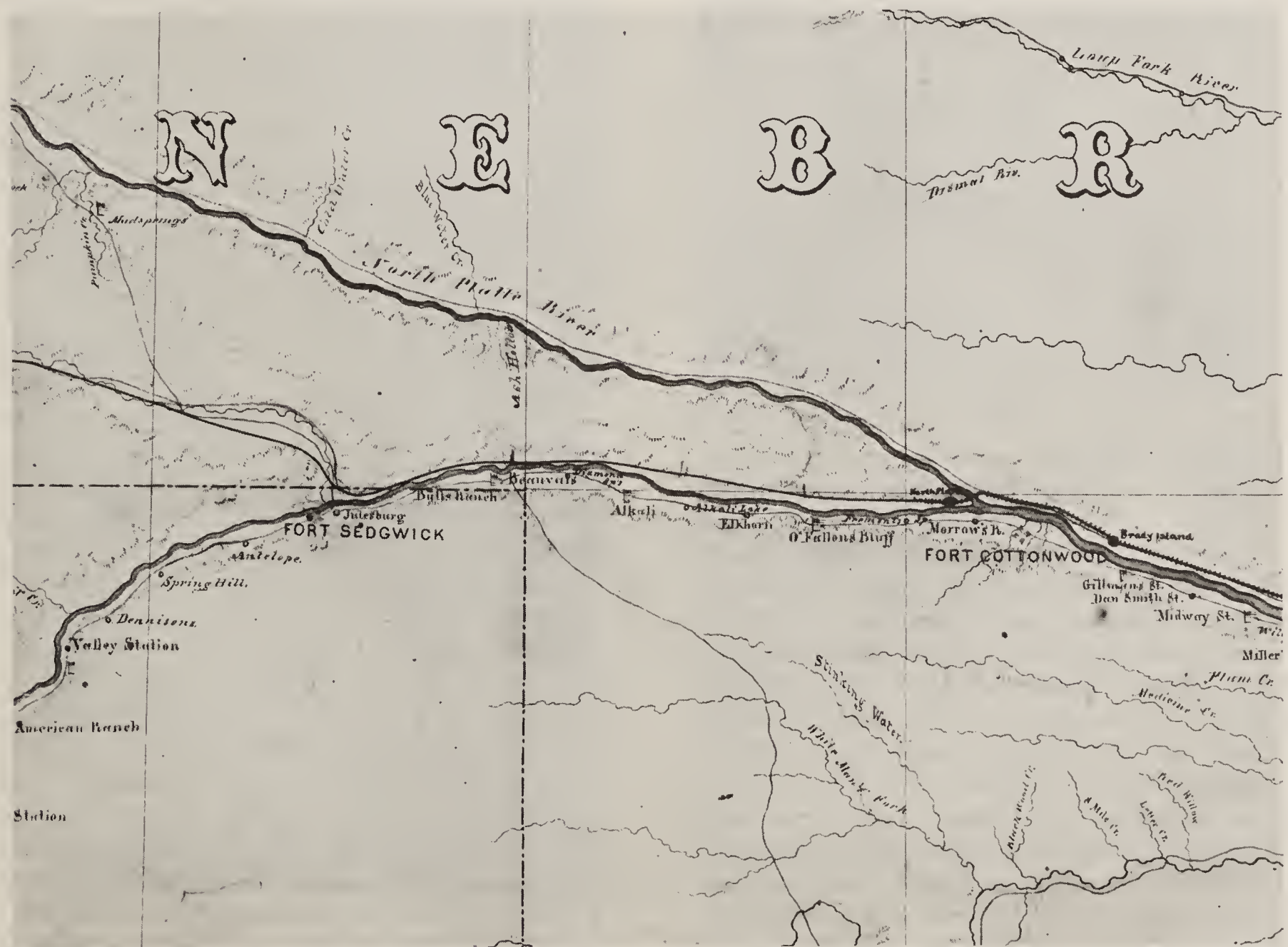
The Newberry Library map collection is very pleased to announce the extremely generous gift of a manuscript map of great importance to the history of the American West. The *Map of the Military District, Kansas and the Territories* was purchased for the library by our good friend Arthur Holzheimer, who himself maintains a fine collection of early Western and world maps.

The map, depicting all or part of the modern states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, and the Dakotas was first drawn in 1866 under the direction of military engineer George T. Robinson for Major General Grenville Mellon Dodge. This "Dodge Map" is a significant document of the historical geography of the West in at least two respects. First, it is a detailed record of the military and exploratory activity on the eve of the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad. The map identifies and locates dozens of military posts and roads, and traces the routes of important reconnoitering expeditions in the area

during the decade before 1866. The beautifully executed topography provides what is likely to be the best summary of knowledge of the region available at the time.

Equally significant is the apparent use of the map during the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad up to 1868. Dodge resigned his commission in May, 1866 to devote his attention to his job as chief engineer of the railroad, a post he had occupied for some months; apparently he brought his map with him to the railroad. The completed portion of the line is shown on the map as far as North Platte, and an additional stretch of line under construction to the first range of the Rockies is indicated. Numerous erasures and pencil annotations in southern Wyoming suggest that the map was involved in some way in discussions concerning the selection of the railroad's route there.

The Dodge Map is described by Carl Wheat in volume 5 of *Mapping the Transmississippi West*, as number 1142. However, Wheat was mistaken in his belief that a copy in the National Archives is a manuscript. The map remained in the hands of the Dodge family after his death, and bears on the back some scribbles by younger Dodes. The National Archives possesses instead a photographic reduction, one of perhaps several score copies Dodge had made by a Leavenworth, Kansas photographer named Stevenson. The Newberry's Ayer and Graff Collections each hold copies of these photographs, which are themselves of modest interest as early examples of the use of photography as a form of map publication. The photographic copies actually show the map in an earlier state of revision. The railroad, for example, is completed only as far as Columbus, Nebraska on the photos.



Detail of "Winds and Routes," in M. F. Maury, *Physical Geography of the Sea* (New York, 1856), plate 8.



Map Talk

I do not assert that it is impossible to hold an intelligent conversation without the help of an atlas. But I do say that as soon as men begin to talk about anything that really matters, someone has to go and get the atlas. And when that has been mislaid or hidden, it is interesting to see how far the company can carry on, scribbling and sketching in the fork-and-tablecloth style, without it. One discovers then, that most men keep a rough map in their heads of those parts of the world they habitually patrol, and a more accurate—often boringly precise one—of the particular corner they have last come out of. Motoring has tremendously increased our powers

in this respect; for a man who can read a county can learn to read a country, and so on. Many men, I find, can visualise the Empire on Mercator's projection enough for conversational purposes; and I have sat at the feet of one or two superior men who seemed able to spin the 24-inch globe, with steamer-distances, in their heads as required. Ideally, of course, every average man ought to be able to do this. Myself, I am like the rest. I only see the atlas, and that roughly, as far as I have used it. Everything outside those limits is a cloudy blur; and the atlas that I see in my mind is based on the first atlas—a little cheap blue and yellow one—that I was forced to study. Other men have told me much the same thing about their mental atlases, and they all agree that we visualise our imaginary travels as from sea-level, with specially vivid pictures of certain capes and ports and land-falls. Naturally, so long as we travel by sea, we must embark from a port and look out for land-falls. But the time is not far off when the traveller will know and care just as little whether he is over sea or land as we to-day know and care whether our steamer is over forty-fathom water or the Tuscarora Deep. Then we shall hear the lost ports of New York and Bombay howling like Tarshish and Tyre. Incidentally, too, we shall change all our mental pictures of travel.

The other day I asked half a dozen men at random what picture or diagram the words, "He went down to the Cape," called up in their minds. Three or four of them who had not been there, said it evolved a mind-picture of what they called the "veld"—probably a cloudy composite photograph from illustrated papers. One said he could see the brownish-red outline of Cape Colony as coloured in his private atlas. But one man, who took the road regularly, answered at once by indicating the long curve of the line's southerly descent as that is laid down in the chart. It was his mental sign-talk or way-signal. Assuming identical experience and temperament, if that man's grandfather had been asked the same question in the days of the sailing-ship, he would have swung his curve westward to within sight of the Brazil coast, and would have made his southing on the long slant. When that man's son is asked the same question, he will not describe any curve at all. It will have no more meaning for him

than the old coach-road over the downs by Salisbury has for the modern motorist. His way-sign will be one straight line slightly inclined from left to right — from fifty-one nothing North to thirty-three South, and fifteen, whatever it is, East; and his time-conception — that indescribable diagram of time which rises each man's mind at the mention of a voyage of known length — will be shrunk to a little block or bead or shadow representing forty-eight or fifty hours. And so it will be with all voyages.

Excerpted from *A Book of Words* by Rudyard Kipling (1928)

Detail of "British Empire, Showing the Commercial Routes of the World and Ocean Currents," in *The Times Atlas* (London, 1899), pp. 7-8.



Recent Publications

Cartographical Innovations: An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900/Helen M. Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson, eds. Tring: Map Collector Publications in association with the International Cartographic Association, 1987. 353 p., 26 black-and-white plates. ISBN 0-906430-04-6 (Order from Map Collector Publications Ltd., 48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 5BH, England, £42.00.)

Few books on the history of cartography published in recent memory have been received with greater anticipation than this joint effort of two of the most respected scholars in the field. Over a decade in the making under the guidance of the International Cartographic Association's (ICA) Standing Commission on the History of Cartography, *Cartographical Innovations* is well worth the wait. Undoubtedly, it is destined to become a standard reference belonging on the shelves of every university and research-oriented map library, where it will complement the more comprehensive but less expository *Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography*, also published by the ICA. "Handbook" is a well-chosen description of this work's prospective function as a general aid to historical inquiry. Though it combines elements of a dictionary and a historical encyclopedia, *Cartographical Innovations* is not quite either, or is rather both at once. Each entry (there are 191 in all, organized under eight broad headings) is in three parts: a succinct dictionary-style definition of the term, a brief historical essay highlighting early uses and subsequent applications of the innovation, and a bibliography listing generally five to ten works per entry.

Cartographical Innovations is sure to generate some quibbles over its facts and definitions, and its essays are somewhat uneven in their thrust. Still, the central goal of the book, to provide a ready reference to chronology of im-

portant changes in cartographic practice, is admirably achieved. Moreover, it is refreshing for once to see a basic reference work whose overall organization does not squeeze cartographic history into a single time line, but rather reflects the diversity and complexity of map-making both past and present. The editors are to be congratulated for their accomplishment.

Map Appreciation/Mark Monmonier and George A. Schnell. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1988. 431 p., illustrated. ISBN 0-13-556052-7 (Order from Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.)

Here is a comprehensive introduction to maps that is truly designed to help novice map *users* instead of future map makers. This reviewer's personal recommendation to interested 'laymen' has long been Greenhood's straightforward text, *Mapping*, but *Map Appreciation* now presents an alternative. Greenhood's book is more simply written, shorter, and thus ultimately more readable, while Monmonier and Schnell, writing a college-level textbook, cover more ground. The authors' concentration on reading and understanding the more popular types of maps people encounter (such as weather maps, population maps, political maps, topographic maps, and city maps), and their focus on the social and political context of map-making takes them down paths few other introductory texts have tread. This book will undoubtedly be compared to other similarly-minded texts emphasizing map reading, such as Phillip Muerhcke's *Map Use* or J. S. Keates' *Understanding Maps*, but it may ultimately be more appealing to a general audience. It is highly recommended for use as a reference in general map libraries, as a text for map appreciation courses, and by the simply curious (and ambitious) reader who want to learn something more about cartography than map projections, drafting, and reproduction techniques. The book is thoroughly illustrated with clear black-and-white drawings and photo-reproductions.

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

XIII International Conference on the History of Cartography. Preparations are well under way for the next gathering of the International Society for the History of Cartography, co-sponsored by the Netherlands Society for Cartography, to take place in Amsterdam and The Hague 26 June–1 July 1989. The organizers of the conference have issued a call for papers addressing the following themes: (1) cartography: between art and science?; (2) innovations in maritime cartography between 1650 and 1800; (3) knowledge and market mechanism as impulses for map publishing; (4) developments in thematic cartography in the nineteenth century; (5) cartography as an element in colonial administration since 1750. Papers must be written and read in English only. In order to eliminate concurrent sessions and promote the coherence of the conference, only 25 papers will be selected for presentation in the formal sessions. An additional 'open market' day is planned during which informal exchanges of ideas may take place and shorter papers may be presented. Abstracts of not more than 100 words should be submitted by 30 September 1988. Five concurrent exhibitions are planned, three in Amsterdam, one in the Hague, and one in Leiden. There will also be a day excursion featuring cultural highlights of Holland and land reclamation projects. The conference is open to all interested persons. Registration will not exceed Dfl. 300. Address abstracts and inquiries to The Secretary of the International Conference on the History of Cartography, Marc Hameleers, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 80115, 3508 TC Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Inter-Organization Meeting of Cartographic Specialists. Representatives from eight North American organizations concerned with map librarianship and cartography will meet 9–10 November 1988 at The Newberry Library to discuss matters of mutual interest. The organizers of the congress hope it will help the participating groups coordinate

future programs and publications. Papers on map library work will also be presented. The conference is timed to enable participants to attend the Nebenzahl Lectures, which begin at the Newberry the evening of 10 November. For further information phone Christopher Baruth, of the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division, 800/558-8993 (U.S. only) or 414/229-6282.

The History of Geological Mapping at the XXVIII International Geological Congress. A poster session on the history of geological cartography is planned for the International Geological Congress meeting in Washington, D.C., 9-19 July 1989. Abstracts up to 900 words of proposed poster displays must be sent by 1 October 1988 to Abstracts Office, 28th International Geological Congress, P.O. Box 727, Tulsa, OK 74101-0727. For more information contact Dr. Kenneth L. Taylor, Dept. of History of Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; or Prof. Gordon L. Herries Davies, 5088 Arts Building, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland; or Dr. Karen S. Cook, Map Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, England.

John Carter Brown Library. An exhibition, "Early Portuguese Exploration to the West," prepared by Dagmar Schaeffer is mounted at the library from 5 September to 7 December 1988. The library is on the campus of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island.

Fellowships and Awards

The Organization of American States (OAS) has announced a poster contest open to citizens of all member states to commemorate the quincentennial of Columbus' encounter with America. Posters should address the topic, "Quincentennial of the Discovery of America: Encounter of Two Worlds." The deadline for the receipt of entries is 30 November, 1988. Winning posters will be reproduced and distributed by the OAS to promote a travelling exhibition on the Columbian Quincentennial. For rules and more information, write the Office of Coordination for the Quincentennial Commemoration, OAS, 1889 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Fellowships for Research on Portuguese Maritime Discoveries. The OAS, with the government of Portugal, is also sponsoring a limited number of fellowships to support archival research in on any subject related to Portuguese maritime discoveries from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. This research is to be conducted at archives and other sites in Portugal starting 16 January 1989. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of OAS member states, be proficient in Portuguese, and fulfill certain academic prerequisites. Completed applications must reach the General Secretariat of the OAS by 12 October 1988. For more information, write the General Secretariat of the OAS, Department of Fellowships and Training, Washington, DC 20006.

At its annual conference in Denver on 15 June 1988, the **Geography and Map Division of the Special Libraries Association** presented the 100 year-old **National Geographic Society** with a "Special Citation." The citation acknowledges the Society's role over the past century in supporting geographical research and exploration and in diffusing geographical information to the general public through its various publications and programs. The Geography and Map Division commended the Society in particular for its "longstanding commitment to the publication of cartographic materials and for its current effort to revitalize the nation's geographic educational system."

Richard W. Stephenson, Head of Reference and Bibliography at the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, has been created the library's first Specialist in American Cartographic History.

Publications and Catalogs Available

Beginning in 1989, the Map and Geography Roundtable (MAGERT) of the American Library Association, will publish a semi-annual journal dedicated to the progress of map librarianship. **Meridian** will include articles and shorter notices on the management and use of map collections and geographic information systems, as well as the history of cartography, cartobibliography, and map conservation. Please address inquiries and manuscripts to Philip Hoehn, Library Map Room, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Calendar

12-15 October 1988

The annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) will take place in Denver, Colorado. For further information about the meeting and its topics contact Juan José Valdés, NACIS Program Chair, National Geographic Society, 1600 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/775-7873.

13-15 October 1988

The Society for the History of Discoveries will hold its annual meeting at the James Ford Bell Library, University of Minnesota. For inquiries, contact Dr. Sanford H. Bederman. Department of Geography, Georgia State University, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303.

26-29 October 1988

The 1988 Convention and Trade Show of the International Map Dealers Association (IMDA) will be held in Toronto, Canada. Contact: IMDA, P.O. Box 1789, Kankakee, IL 60901, 815/939-3509.

6-9 November 1988

The Graduate School of Library and Information Science at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign will sponsor the 30th Allerton Institute, a three-day conference addressing the preservation and conservation of non-book materials, including maps, found in archives, libraries, museums, and other depositories. For information, contact the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Illinois, 410 David Kinley Hall, 1407 W. Gregory Drive, Urbana, IL, 207/333-3280.

10-12 November 1988

The ninth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography will be held at The Newberry Library. (see **Smith Center Announcements**)

2-3 December 1988

The Maine Humanities Council is sponsoring a conference titled "The Land of Norumbega: A Multidisciplinary Conference on the Exploration and Settlement of Maine and the Northeast." The conference will be held in Portland, Maine and will coincide with a cartography exhibit at the Portland Museum of Art. Details may be had from the Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112, 207/773-5051.

24-29 June 1989

The Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) of the American Library Association will hold its annual conference in Dallas, Texas. For information contact the Program Chair, Mary Anne Waltz, Geography and Map Librarian, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY, 13244, telephone 315/423-4176 or 423-4158.

25 June-1 July 1989

The 13th International Conference on the History of Cartography takes place in Amsterdam, Leiden, and The Hague in The Netherlands. (See *Briefly Noted*)

17-24 August 1989

Budapest, Hungary will be the site of the 14th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA). Interested parties may write the Conference Secretary, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, H-1373 Budapest, POB 546, Hungary.

24-27 August 1989

The International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments will sponsor a symposium in conjunction with the Institute of Cartography of the Eötvös Loránd University following the meeting of the International Cartographic Conference in Budapest (see above). Inquiries should be directed to the Coronelli Society, Dominikanerbastei 21/28, A-1010 Vienna, Austria, or Professor István Klinghammer the Institute of Cartography, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Kun Béla Tér 2, H-1083 Budapest, Hungary.